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No Further Call For Criticism Of Kai Tak Reception Arrangements

8 Die In Brussels Blaze

Brussels, June 24.
Flames swept from the basement to the roof of the Ministry of Education building across the street from Parliament today and firemen said they had counted eight dead.

Flames raced up the elevator shaft from the film library in the basement and in a matter of minutes had cut off several workers on the top floors.

A man, who was rescued by fire ladders from a sixth floor window, said: "There was some panic because the flames roared up from the basement through the elevator shaft and cut off several people from the fire escape. A number of women lost their heads and several jumped screaming on to the roof below. I believe at least three of them were killed."

The flames spread from the Ministry roof to the adjoining building, used as offices by the Ministry of Justice, but after an hour-long battle hampered by low water pressure and a stiff wind, firemen thought they had the flames under control.

The official in charge of the film library in the basement said an assistant noted a red glow on the film shelves and tried to stamp out the fire.

TERRIFIC EXPLOSION
There was a terrific explosion, followed by others, the official said.

Three hundred yards away, a policeman directing traffic heard the explosion.

"It was a hell of a noise," he said. "A tongue of flame shot up from the building 20 or 30 feet and hid the building from sight."

Six truckloads of troops were rushed to the scene to help firemen rescue screaming women clerks and carry out important documents from the Ministry archives.

As the fire progressed, Senators and deputies filled the windows of Parliament across the street, watching rescue operations. Eventually, Parliament was suspended and the Senate doctor was sent to help emergency ambulance units from all Brussels hospitals.

Between 20 and 30 people were reportedly seen legless, sustained when they jumped 20 feet from the Ministry roof to the top of the adjoining building.

The fire reportedly started when a cigarette was dropped in the film library in the Ministry basement. Practically every piece of fire equipment in Brussels was called out.—United Press.

Trapped In Depot: Three Killed

Rangoon, June 24.
Rescue squads using gas masks brought out 75 workers trapped in an army cold storage depot when ammonia pipes burst today. Three civilian labourers were killed. Of the 75 workers rescued, many were taken to hospital.—Reuter.

EDITORIAL

Musing Thus, We Mumbled..

EVEN assuming that Hongkong is blessed (or beset) with a Municipal Council during the next twelve months, where are we going to find our City Fathers? Are they lurking unobtrusively in the byways and will suddenly emerge as enlightening manifestations of a New Order, unsuspected and (perhaps to many) unwelcome? Will they spring from the reluctant womb of the Kowloon Residents' Association and kindred organizations? Or will they just HAP-PEN? Almost everybody talks blandly and confidently about a Municipal Council, but very few seem to realize that to be a member requires leadership, administrative qualities, few also can name, office and a dozen men who possess these attributes to a degree that would justify their election to a Municipal Council. Yet, in due course, tens of thousands will be called to the polling booths to elect their representatives. It is time the electorate started to prepare themselves for the task. Before the war Hongkong

Japanese Whaling Expedition

VIGOROUS PROTEST

Tokyo, June 24.
The strongest possible protest will be made to the United States by the United Kingdom and Australia against the American-authorized second Japanese Antarctic whaling expedition, it was learned, in British diplomatic circles today.

This coincided with the Japanese press reports that Nagasaki shipyards on the southern island of Kyushu were "humming with activity at the prospect of another whaling haul."

The British protest, it is reliably stated, will stress both economic and political dangers of the SCAP decision.

Britain and Norway are both vitally concerned economically whereas Australia's chief interest is political, it was pointed out. However, all countries are economically concerned at what was described as the SCAP attempt to "write a peace treaty piecemeal."

Australia especially has been anxious to prevent General MacArthur deciding matters relating to Japan, which should be properly settled by the peace conference and the question of Antarctic whaling is considered to fall in this category.

Although the Allied Council for Japan was given only three days' notice before the decision was communicated to the press. The second announcement, which was made in a special release last Sunday morning, was communicated to the Allied Council on Saturday night, when all British Government offices were closed.

RUSH DECISION
When the first expedition was announced by General MacArthur, the Allied Council was given only three days' notice before the decision was communicated to the press. The second announcement, which was made in a special release last Sunday morning, was communicated to the Allied Council on Saturday night, when all British Government offices were closed.

It is further reliably stated here that the United States Government decision was made and communicated to General MacArthur while still considering the vague SCAP proposals that a second expedition should be allowed to proceed to the Antarctic.

The British protest, it is understood, will be based on three points:

1. The SCAP's claim that the expedition will materially relieve food shortage is ridiculous as the quantity of whale meat will provide less than half a pound per head of the Japanese population.

2. Australia and New Zealand do not want the Japanese in the Antarctic.

3. Any pre-determination of matters for the peace treaty is an assumption of power beyond the responsibility of the SCAP.—Reuter.

NEW TERMINAL BUILDING REPLACING HUTS

Peak Radar Station

Hongkong's air passengers no longer have to go through the formalities accompanying travel in hot, damp, unsightly tents.

Civil air authorities at Kai Tak moved into the aerodrome's new and attractive terminal building four days ago, and newcomers now get a much more pleasant introduction to the Colony.

The terminal building is not yet completed, but it is in use—a partial answer to the criticism of Kai Tak facilities voiced recently by Mr C. M. Squarey, overseas traffic manager for Thomas Cook and Sons. Mr Squarey's criticism was not well founded, according to Mr A. J. R. Moss, Director of Air Services, because "he knew what we were up against. The tents were only a temporary measure while the new building was under construction."

The terminal is one of several improvements planned at Kai Tak. Officials point out. Plans for a new control building stretching 200 feet along the waterfront are in the hands of architects, and the structure should be completed by the end of the year. A macadam apron is under construction, and, although work is delayed by the continued wet weather, authorities hope it will be completed by July or August.

Improvements at Kai Tak are predicated in the belief that the airport will be in use at least four more years, Mr Moss said. After that time it is hoped and expected that the Colony will have a new aerodrome with greatly improved flying and passenger facilities.

The terminal building, use of which started this week, is an L-shaped structure of cream concrete with red trim. It is designed for the comfort and convenience of travellers and embodies many of the best features of modern air depot design. Entering the depot, the air passenger finds himself in a waiting room with the passport office at one end. Numerous fans contribute to his comfort, there are several public telephones, and after July 1 he will be able to get a cool drink and food in a combined restaurant and waiting room at the other end of the building. The cafe is to be operated by the Dairy Farm, which already is moving in equipment.

Immigration, medical, and customs offices, each private, are just beyond the passenger waiting room. There is a long customs counter, entrance to which is through another doorway so that baggage is brought in without interfering with passengers. The customs office also includes a bonded store room.

But they left us no buildings," one official pointed out. "It's up to us to provide these, and we are going to do it. We didn't like the tents any more than the 6,200 passengers who used the air field last month."

RADAR STATION
Construction of a radar station on the highest point of the Peak is another important development in civil aviation.

The station will go into use in about three weeks, Mr Moss said, and its operation will add to the safety of flying in and out of Kai Tak.

Because of Hongkong's hills, sound waves are sometimes bent, making it difficult for Kai Tak to keep in touch with planes at certain periods. Mr. Moss said the additional radar station on the Peak "should eliminate that difficulty and make our facilities excellent."

The new station is in a small brick building and will be run by three-man shifts. It will give Kai Tak a much wider range of communications than at present.

Fluorescent lighting is used throughout the one-storey building. The terminal is a vast improvement over the six tents where passengers formerly sweated out their way through customs, medical examination, and other formalities incident to travel.

The tents will be taken down soon, and nobody will be more delighted to see them go than the men who worked in them from 7 a.m. to 7 p.m. daily. Although the tents had wood floors, the water often seeped up through the slats in the recent wet weather, and the damp, musty smell could not be eliminated.

Fully aware of the present limitations at Kai Tak, civil air authorities are looking forward with great eagerness to erection of the control building and tower west of the present tower.

All control work will be centred in the new building, and equipment will include the latest scientific devices for handling air traffic, Mr Moss said. There will be administrative offices, wireless and meteorological rooms, and garages for ambulances and fire-fighting equipment.

The RAF and civil air authorities co-operate in operating Kai Tak, and this co-operation will continue as the improvements are made.

Need for keeping Hongkong's air facilities up to date is fully realised by the authorities, Mr Moss declared, pointing out that the Colony is one of the few places in the Far East with a "commercial and political stability" to attract international airlines interested in international traffic.

As many as 200 persons a day flow in and out of Kai Tak last month, a figure which shows the importance of air travel in the Colony's economy. Traffic has increased steadily since the re-occupation and Mr Moss expects no decline.

The Japanese more than doubled Kai Tak's size and built the hard surface runways now in use.

Fuel Crisis Warning

London, June 21.
Warning the British people that a fuel crisis loomed again next winter unless they used every economy, the Ministry of Fuel spokesman, Sir Guy Nott Bower, said tonight: "It is unfortunately very clear that the rest of the coal year, including the winter months, is going to be difficult."

The warning followed the good news—that the striking South Wales pit clerks were resuming work immediately after winning recognition of their union from the Coal Board tonight.

In North England, however, surface men from four more pits today swelled the ranks of strikers in the Lancashire fields, forcing the idleness of nearly 7,000 miners.

Over one thousand surface men quit work last night at four pits.

Sir Guy Nott Bower, who is deputy secretary of the Ministry of Fuel, told pressmen this evening in a review of the fuel position that the electricity problem next winter would be "very difficult indeed"—Reuter.

No Pub Crawls For Prisoners

London, June 24.
German prisoners of war in Britain will be allowed pounds to spend in British shops, restaurants and movie theatres after next month, but they will not be allowed in the pubs.

The Secretary of War, Mr F. J. Bellenger, announcing the new arrangements in a written parliamentary reply today, said there would be two conditions which would enable prisoners to receive these benefits—they must not be classed as Nazis, and their output of work must be satisfactory.

Part of their pay will be given to them in sterling, instead of as a credit, and they will be allowed to go anywhere within a five-mile radius of their camps.—Reuter.

STOP PRESS

Kwangtung Flood Damage

Canton, June 25.
The Canton Daily Sun today reports that more than 800 people were drowned in the Kwangtung province, about 2,000 homes were damaged or washed away, and at least 500,000 persons have been homeless as a result of the recent floods.—Associated Press.

BEVIN HAS SPECIAL BRIEF ON THE MARSHALL PLAN

Paris, June 24.
The advance party of the Soviet delegation to the three-power talks on the Marshall plan for economic aid to Europe, beginning here on Friday, arrived at Le Bourget airport today. It was expected that the Soviet Foreign Commissar, M. V. Molotov, would be the next to arrive.

Meanwhile, preparations for the conference are being pressed forward.

The three Foreign Ministers will meet in the ornate Clock Room of the French Foreign Office, where the peace treaties with Italy and the satellite nations were signed last February.

The Paris press today continued to show an optimistic attitude to the forthcoming conference.

Affirmative, organ of the French Communist Party, said that the Russian decision will "make the position difficult for those people who were hoping to hear of a refusal which would serve as means justifying a Western formula for aid to Europe."

S. AFRICANS 107 BEHIND WITH EIGHT WICKETS IN HAND

Lord's, London, June 24.
The South Africans were 120 for two in their second innings at the close of play in the second Test match today. They are still 107 runs behind England's first innings total of 544 for eight declared.

The tourists are in danger of defeat unless their remaining batsmen put up a stubborn resistance tomorrow, concentrating on playing out time and not going for runs. Today's play was watched after tea for two hours by the King and Queen and the two Princesses. The Royal Family arrived shortly after South Africa had begun their second innings and with the total at 15 for no wickets play was stopped and the players of both teams introduced to the King in front of the pavilion.

After the ceremony, which lasted 20 minutes, South Africa lost two quick wickets, Edrich bowling Melville with his second ball at 10 and taking Viljoen's middle stump 12 runs later.

The South Africans had opened stoutly, taking half an hour to score the first 12 runs. After losing Melville and Viljoen, South Africa recovered with a third wicket partnership, which has added 92 runs in 100 minutes.

Mosses reached his 50 in 85 minutes. The score at the end of the third day's play was:

ENGLAND: FIRST INNINGS—544 FOR EIGHT DECLARED.
SOUTH AFRICA: FIRST INNINGS—327.

Follow on:
Melville, b Edrich 8
Millicott, b Edrich 47
Viljoen, b Edrich 6
Mosses, not out 53
Extras 1

Total 120
for two wickets.
Fall of wickets: 1/16, 2/28.—Reuter.

Results Of County Games

London, June 24.
Results of first-class cricket matches ended to-day were:

At Bristol: Gloucestershire beat Kent by an innings and 37 runs. Gloucestershire 507, Kent 228 and 242 (Mans 73, Fagg 80, Goddard five for 90).

At Sheffield: Nottinghamshire beat Yorkshire by 185 runs. Nottingham 53, Yorkshire five for 93. Yorkshire 321 and 134 (Butler five for 34, Jessop four for 130).

At Colchester: Essex beat Middlesex by ten wickets. Essex 410 and 115 for no wickets. Middlesex 228 and 295 (Robertson 115, Brown 60, Peter Smith seven for 130).

At Buxton: Lancashire beat Derbyshire by three runs. Lancashire 350 for nine declared and 75 (Cotton five for 20, Gladwin five for 40, Derbyshire 273 and 149 (Cranston four for 57).

At Worcester: Oxford University beat Worcestershire by 169 runs. Oxford 348 and 187 for five declared (Fawcett 53, Fogg five for 93). Worcestershire 207 and 150 (Howarth 58, Mallett five for 42).

At Northampton: Northamptonshire drew with Combined Services. Northants 227 and 349 (Brookes 145). Combined Services 401 and 41 for three (Timms three for 15).—Reuter.

Sunshine For Wimbledon

Wimbledon, London, June 24.
Glorious sunshine greeted the debut of the world's best women lawn tennis players before 20,000 spectators here today, the feature of their opening matches being the brilliant all-round play of America's "Big Four," each of whom had little difficulty in winning.

Margaret Osborne, Louise Brough, Doris Hart and Patricia Todd each won in two straight sets. An especially notable performance was put up by the young Florida player, Doris Hart, tipped by many to take the title, who allowed the South African champion, Mary Mair, only two games in winning 6-1, 6-1.

Louise Brough, seeded No. 1, beat Mrs Glover, better known as the squash racket champion Susan Noel, 6-1, 6-1, while her doubles partner, Margaret Osborne, allowed another English player, Mrs Chandler, only five games in winning 6-3, 6-2.

Patricia Todd beat the English mistress Elizabeth Morten 6-3, 6-0.

MEN'S SINGLES

Continuation of the men's singles again provided no major upset, although the Australian, Geoffrey Brown, finalist last year, was taken to five sets by the No. 2 player of Czechoslovakia, Vladimir Cernak, whose magnificent retrieving caused the Australian to play all out eventually to win by 6-4, 2-6, 6-1, 4-6, 6-1.

The holder of the title, Yvon Petra, of France, quickly eliminated the Englishman, H. F. Walton, by 6-2, 6-2. The latter caused the favourite, Jack Kramer, of the United States, beat C. Smyczka, of Poland, by the identical score.

John Bromwich quickly won the first two sets against his Swedish opponent, Lennart Bergelin, 6-0, 6-4, but the lucky Swede found his best form in the third set, which went to 20 games before the Australian won 11-9.

The encounter was fought from the baseline and rallies of 80 shots or more were frequent. On one occasion the ball crossed 100 times.

The Czech champion, Jaroslav Drobný beat Jimmy Mehta, of India, 6-2, 6-1, 6-2; but of the six Indians who survived the first round three won today. They were Dilip Doshi, F. Ahmed and Sumant Misra.

MOTTRAM DEFEATED

Britain suffered a blow when young Tony Mottram, regarded as the best hope of the British contingent, was beaten by the French Davis Cup player, Pierre Pelizzzi, by 7-5, 6-10, 6-4.

A remarkably fine performance was accomplished by the one-armed Australian player, 33-year-old Hans Redl, who lost his left arm during the war, who eliminated the Swiss Davis Cup player, Max Ellmer, 6-2, 6-3, 6-4.

W. C. Choy, well-known Hongkong player who has represented China in the Davis Cup, was beaten by the British player, M. D. Deleford, who won 6-3, 3-6, 4-6, 6-4, 6-3.

Among today's results were: Men's singles—second round: Destréaux (France) beat Kamp (Eire) 4-6, 6-3, 4-6, 6-3, 6-4.

Derek Barton (Britain) beat H. Billington (Britain) 3-6, 6-2, 6-2, 6-1.

C. F. G. Lister (Poland) beat J. Hebble (Poland) 1-6, 6-3, 7-5, 6-2.

C. C. Cullen (G. M. Bold, (New Zealand) 6-0, 6-4, 6-8, 6-3.

Budge (United States) beat Mohan (India) 7-5, 1-6, 6-2, 6-7, 6-3.

Women's singles—first round: Miss M. Slaney (Britain) beat Miss D. R. Heret (Britain) 6-1, 6-2.

Miss G. E. Woodgate (Britain) beat Miss E. Sutton (Britain) 6-0, 6-1.

Mrs E. Hamilton (United States) beat Mrs A. T. P. Luxton (Britain) 6-3, 7-5.

Mrs R. T. Ellis (Britain) beat Mrs Strubanova (Czechoslovakia) 6-1, 6-2.—Reuter.

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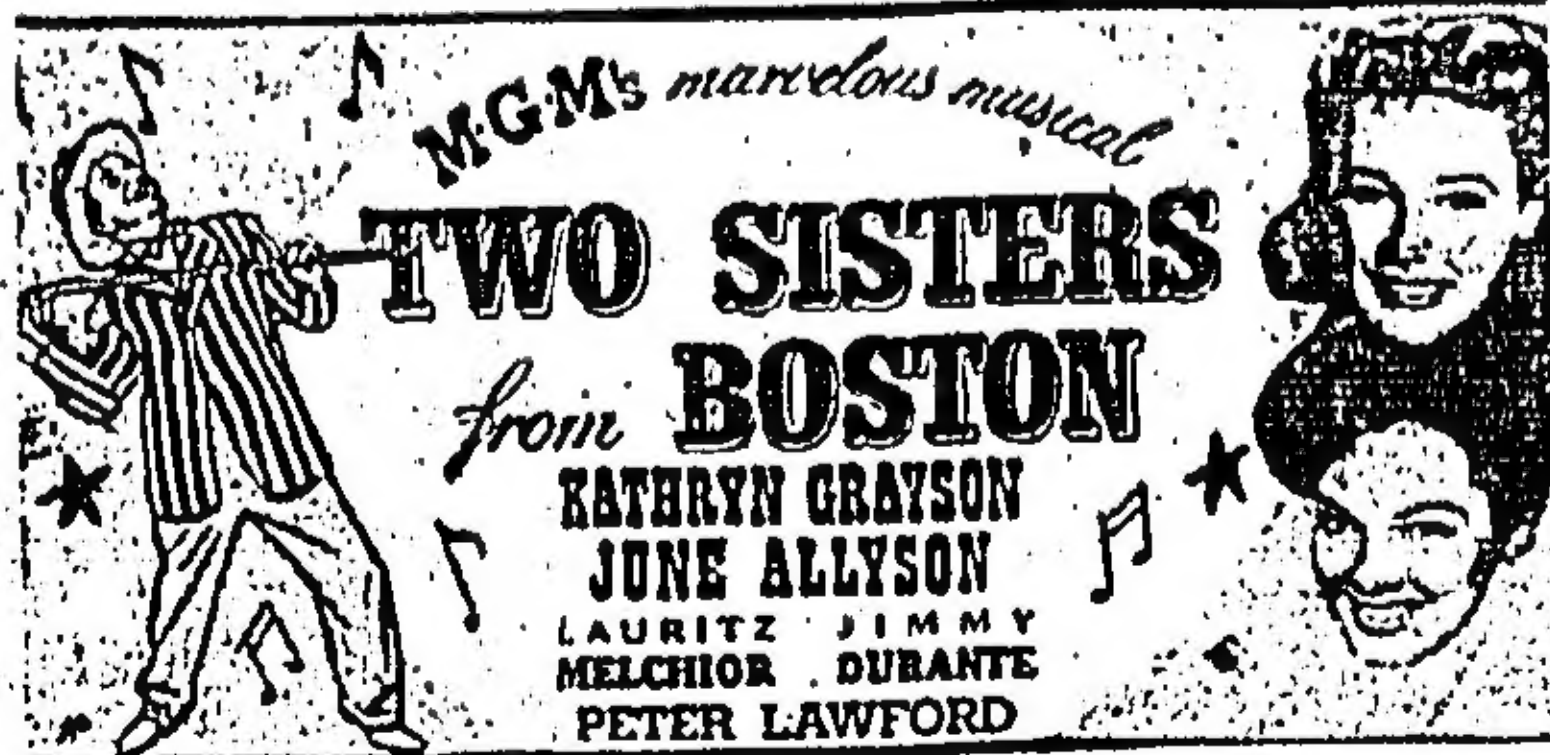


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with ANNE CRAWFORD — Released by EAGLE-LION.

NEXT CHANGE: BOB HOPE in
"MONSIEUR BEAUCAIRE"

Every Wednesday in the Telegraph:

Sitting on the Fence

by NATHANIEL GUBBINS

THE column this week will be devoted entirely to the discussion of money.

Most people who write about money, are experts on finance and economics.

This discussion is written by a man who has never read anything about finance, knows nothing about it either by experience or instinct, and whose only interest in money is in earning the largest possible amount of it by the least possible effort and using it for spending purposes.

Ladies and gentlemen, N. Gubbins, Esq., on money.

Before money there was a system of barter.

One man grew beef. The other grew wheat. By exchanging one with the other they could both eat bread and meat, instead of one eating nothing but bread and becoming fat, and the other eating nothing but meat and becoming scrofulous.

In an ideal community there would be a butcher, a baker, a grocer, a tailor, a shoemaker and a builder, all essential to a comfortable existence. For the sake of this argument we will leave out the brewer, though we might throw in a doctor.

If houses, clothing and shoes were not considered necessary to a comfortable existence—that is to say, if the members of the ideal community were prepared to go about naked and sleep on the grass—the community could live by barter alone. The butcher and the baker could exchange steaks for loaves and leaves for steaks and both could do a deal with the grocer in return for butter and eggs.

All would contribute to the doctor's existence in exchange for professional services.

In other words, they could live without money.

NOTE: If any reader is now grabbing a pen to write in and ask, "Where did the grocer get his butter and eggs and where did the baker get his wheat?" that reader is

wasting his time. It is not part of the argument.

Where are we now? Oh, yes. The butcher, the tailor, the shoemaker. How are they going to live? Although you will need food every day you will not need a house, a suit of clothes, or a pair of shoes every day.

It would be difficult to estimate how many steaks a house is worth or how many eggs a suit of clothes is worth.

So what to do? You invent a form of exchange which is convenient to all parties for all purposes.

That, children, is probably how money began.

Possibly this theory about the origin of money has been expounded before. It is so obvious that it ought to occur to anybody whose mind is not entirely concentrated on football pools.

It occurred independently to N. Gubbins, Esq., after a long and bitter correspondence with Mr. Blood-sucker, the income-tax inspector.

Abuses of money

SOON after the invention of money came the abuse of it. The first abuse of it was to save it instead of spending it.

This will sound like heresy to most of us who have been brought up to believe that thrift is a virtue. But is it a virtue? Or, rather, is it a Christian virtue?

How many people hear a parson preach "Sufficient unto the day is the evil thereof" and pray "give us this day our daily bread" on Sun-

day and take out a new life insurance policy on Monday? Or stuff money into the bank against a rainy day?

Nobody can blame them for taking out a life insurance policy, or stuffing money into the bank. Up to now no Government has guaranteed them a comfortable old age.

But you can blame them for lack of faith and accuse them of hypocrisy—unless it is no more than muddled thinking.

To the simple mind of N. Gubbins, Esq., the Christian faith is against saving money. It implies that there is something more reliable than banks and insurance companies.

That is, if words mean anything at all.

If you are already worried about this problem there is an easy solution.

Either be an honest materialist and save your money. Or be an honest Christian and spend it or give it away.

You can't be both an honest materialist and an honest Christian.

The next abuse of money was making money out of money.

This is sometimes done by investing money in private companies, backing horses in races, or playing cards for high stakes.

At its best investing money by buying shares in a company is living on the toll of others, except in the case of working shareholders.

At its worst it is a wild gamble in money producing fantastic riches for some and pauperising the rest.

You must ask yourself if this is an unusual thing to do.

But if you decide that it is, you must not point an accusing finger at elderly, unprosperous people who have nothing to live on but their dividends. Point your finger at the big gamblers.

The third abuse of money was international financial juggling which has caused two world wars and seems likely to cause a third. It does you will be throwing your use- less money into the gutter, as the prophets said you would.

Already the voice of reason is being shouted down by the voice of money.

Britain's moral influence in world affairs has declined because she is poor.

Few people can see that the continued abuse of money may be the end of us all except for a few survivors who will be obliged to return to a system of barter.

Pieces of paper

SO there you are, the miserable thing that money has made you. Pieces of coloured paper decide what you may do, where you may live, who shall be your friends and, in some cases, who you shall marry.

They decide whether you shall travel or not; in some countries whether you shall eat or not.

They make you work at tasks you dislike, change your character and turn proud men into sycophants.

Lack of these pieces of paper causes domestic misery, sometimes divorce. Even those who love you best won't love you so much if you are poor.

Too many pieces of paper or too few either demoralise your children or embitter them.

Those who are clever, earn or acquire many pieces of paper; those who are not so clever don't. Those who are too clever often end up in prison.

The sensible people who don't bother about pieces of paper, except as a wrapper for fish and chips, are called tramps.

They are despised by those who spend their whole lives acquiring pieces of paper and giving them to other people.

Perhaps the silliest people are those who give pieces of paper to bookmakers hoping to get more in return.

Whoever they are, except the tramps, their lives are dominated by two voices—the voice of necessity urging them to acquire pieces of paper and the voice of the tax collector demanding some of them back.

Minor voices demand pieces of paper for rent, rates and insurance. Any pieces of paper left over are handed over to those who provide food, clothing and what is called entertainment.

So you will see that most of us waste our lives collecting pieces of paper, either in large quantities or small, to hand over to other people who, in their turn, hand them over to somebody else.

Madness could go no further except in the international field, where because one piece of coloured paper of one design is more valuable than another piece of paper of another design, we must either export most of the commodities we need or starve.

Almost from the cradle, and certainly to the grave, our lives are completely dominated by pieces of paper.

Because we are acquiring more than we need or because we have enough for our needs, because we are spending more than we have or because fear makes us spend, much less than we have, there is no peace in the mind of anybody.

No peace, no rest, no "time to stand and stare."

Nudist colony

WHICH brings us to the question: Are financiers necessary?

Do they contribute anything to human happiness or are they the chief cause of human misery?

Must "the red, succulent wine of youth" be poured out again on the battlefields because old men juggle with pieces of paper?

Or are you the cause of your own misery, grabbing every piece of paper you can get, and worrying about things that may never happen?

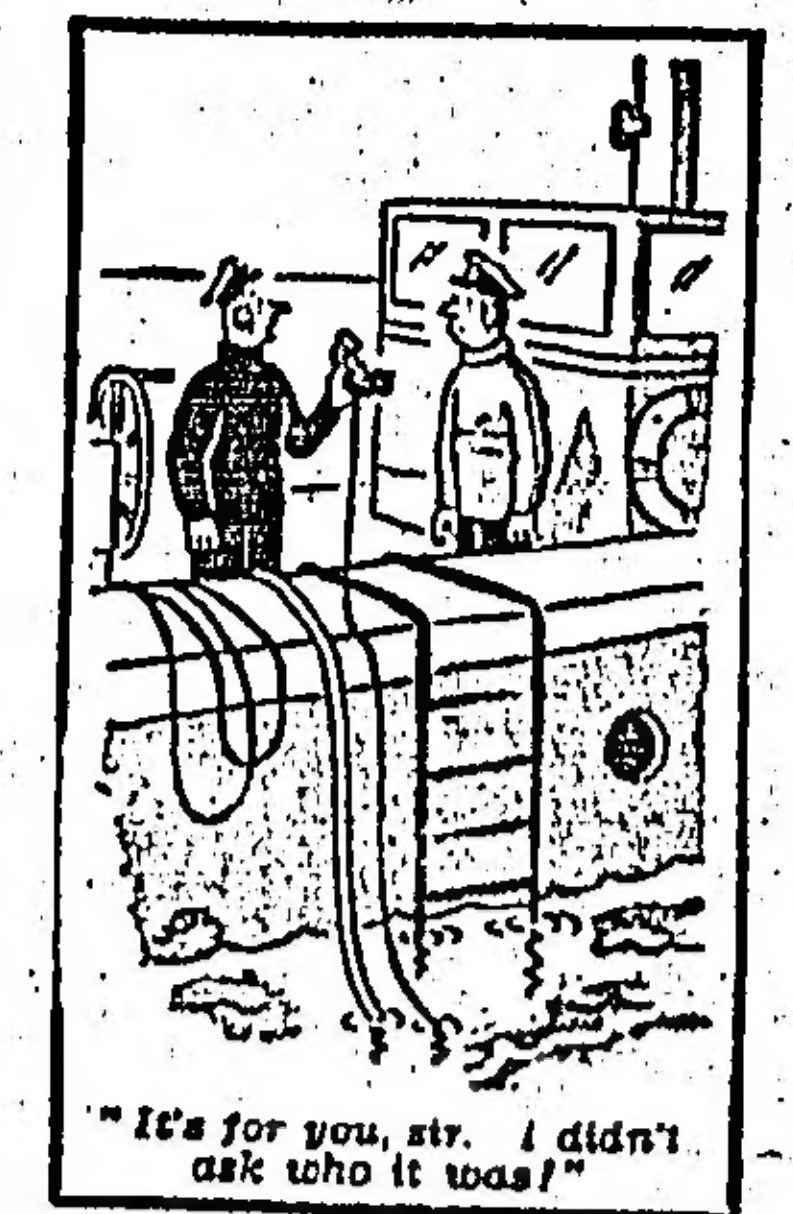
Sometimes N. Gubbins Esq., has thought that the only solution to world anxiety is either to control the use of money, making it expendable on necessities only or to abolish it altogether.

If it were abolished we would be back to the ideal community already mentioned where the naked butcher, the naked baker and the naked grocer bartered food, and each contributed to the sustenance of the naked doctor in return for services rendered.

But in such a community what could a naked columnist do in return for food? Tell them funny bedtime stories as they sat shivering on the grass?

N. Gubbins, Esq., told you he knew nothing about money.

POCKET CARTOON



BY THE WAY

by Beachcomber

BATTLING Stan Trivett, the English heavyweight who leads with a simultaneous left and right, is worrying the boxing promoters. It ought to be so easy to deal with him, but his opponents find that surprise at the absurdity of such an unconventional method paralyzes them.

Said Ernie Bullfoot: "He pushed out both arms at me, and I laughed. But he repeated the trick so quickly that I found myself down and out in the first seconds of the fight." Trivett's stance is most unconventional. He leans far back on his heels and edges towards his opponent, as though reluctant to come to blows with him. Then, suddenly, he comes upright and smashes both fists home, twice, three times, four times, like streaks of lightning. Mr Bruce Woodcock said: "I haven't seen him fight, but it sounds all nonsense to me."

Thought in the night

WHAT fun it would be if the various nations which are bringing democracy to the Antarctic found, just as they were going to have a row about whose flag should fly over a particularly attractive stretch of ice, that the Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer flag had forestalled them all.

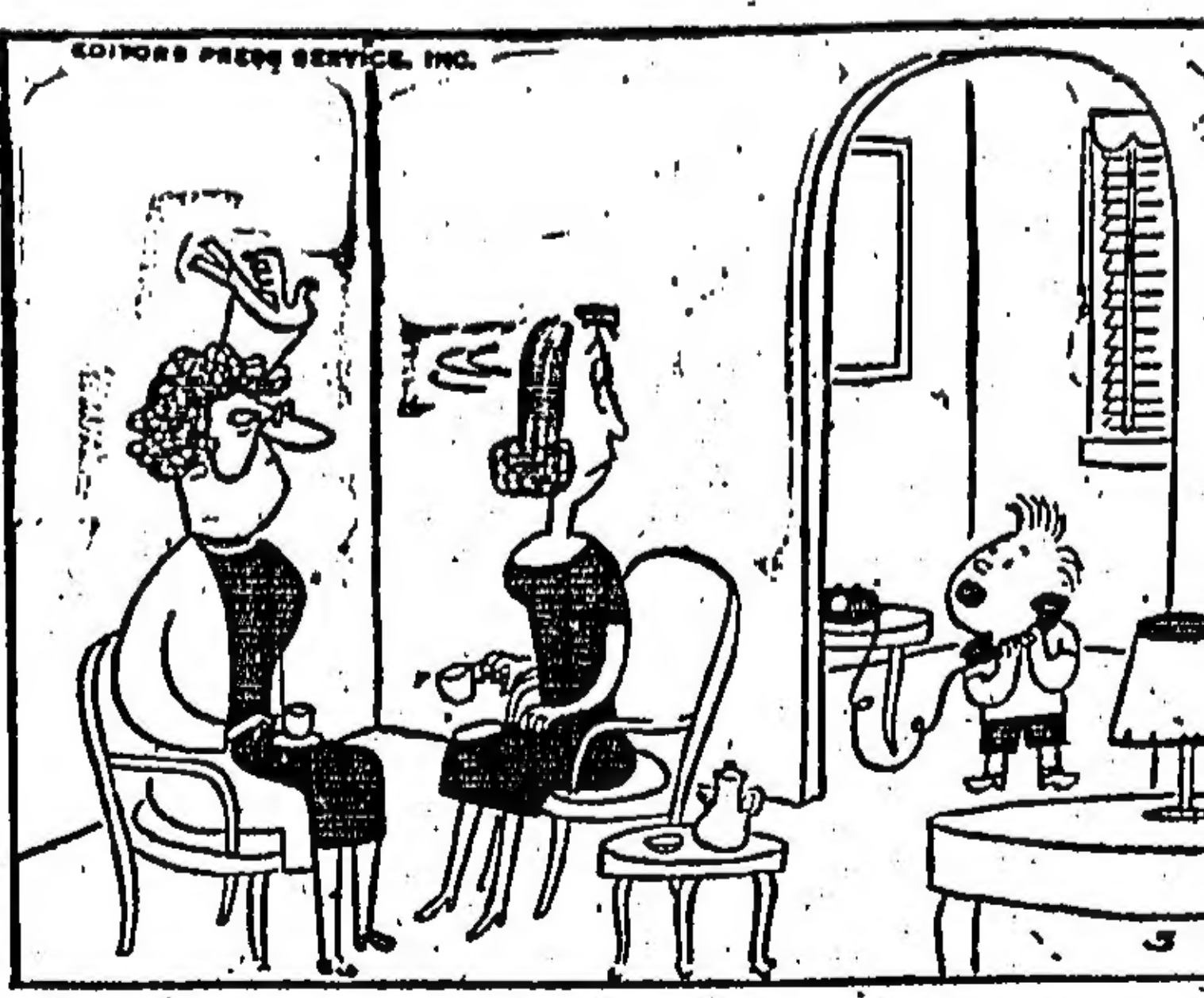
Golden lining

DURING Frozen Cod Week a loud voice in a bus said: "I believe in making hay while the sun shines." An outburst of laughter from some 30 throats rocked the bus. But there is a silver lining even to the present cloud. As a friend of mine remarked: "No Mr Kingsley Martin for a while."

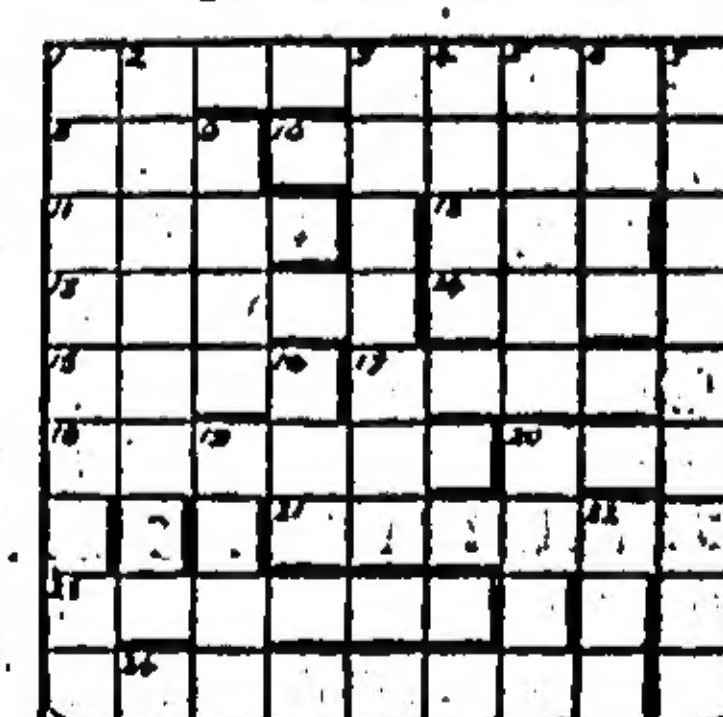
Sacristan swallows

towel-horse

SOMEBODY has invented a "death-ray" capable of keeping an egg new-laid for ten weeks. Ha. Either an egg is new-laid or it isn't. Nothing on earth can keep it new-laid. All that the boast means is that stale eggs will be labelled as new-laid. I myself have hardly thought it worth while to apply for a patent for a life-giving spray which will keep new potatoes old and rotten for twelve years.



CROSSWORD

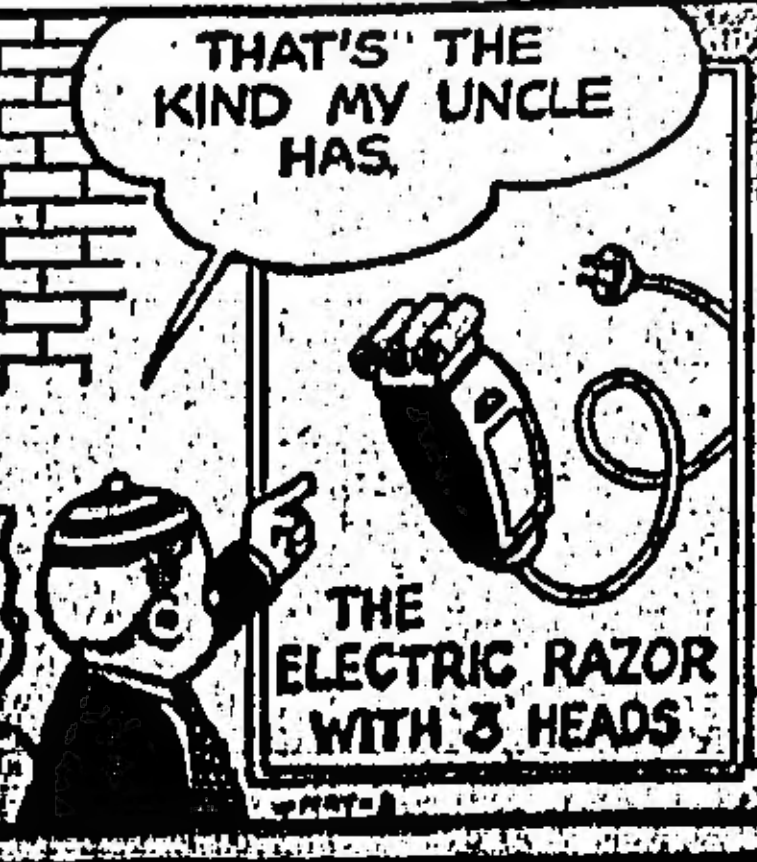


15. During the war it gave much pleasure. (4) 17. Extreme. (6) 18. Innate character. (6) 20. It's so underhand. (4) 21. You may call her she. (6) 22. Condescend. (6) 24. See 1 Down.

Across
1 and 7. She chips Latin dresses right royally. (8, 9)
5. Often used as floor covering. (8)
10. Writing material. (6)
11. Must have been a female who gave this warning as there are no men. (6)
12. It may point out a shopping place. (6) 13. Bulwark. (6)
14. Ship me somewhere safe. (6)

Down
1 and 24. No, this is not a seaside entertainment. (9, 7)
2. Ponder. (8) 3. Scoundrel. (7)
4. Where you find most tags on coats. (6)
6. According to "Express" standards he's a javelin tipper. (6)
8. The corner to the place. (4)
9. See 1 Across.
10. Men's got them it seems. (4)
11. The oil which even the most determined of them (4)
12. A tire to start with, cut three of them! (4)
13. Taken from a local airway. (4)
22. Permit. (6)

NANCY What a Disappointment!



When You Feel Tired and Restless

Ask For

ELLIOTTS
TONIC

Or Sale at All Dispensaries



Women

This Space Every Day

BEAUTY ARTS

By LOIS LEEDS



Posed for Lois Leeds

Relax to free your mind and body. Lois Leeds gives you some ideas.

ARE YOU TIRED?

When you are tired and worried and feel depressed—too tired even to think of preparing for the guests that your husband is bringing home to dinner, or too tired to dress for your bridge club—take time out earlier in the day for a little rest.

Undress, relieve your body of confining garments and don a loose, attractive negligee. It is surprising what a feeling of luxury this can give you and what it will do to perk up your drooping spirits!

Seek solitude in a quiet room, draw the blinds and settle yourself comfortably on a couch or in a lounge chair, with your feet raised on an ottoman—and just relax.

If a headache adds to your discomfort, get out a bottle of good quality which hazel and rub some of it on your forehead and temples

with your fingertips. Then wet a cloth with some witch hazel and apply it to forehead, and temples. Leave on for a few minutes. This will be cooling and soothing and will often relieve a headache, so often caused by overwork, worry or excitement.

Of course, if you have a headache too often, you should see your physician and have him check up. You may need glasses, because of eye strain.

After half an hour or more of complete rest, get up and bathe and dress leisurely. You will feel like a new person!

STYLES THAT DO DOUBLE DUTY

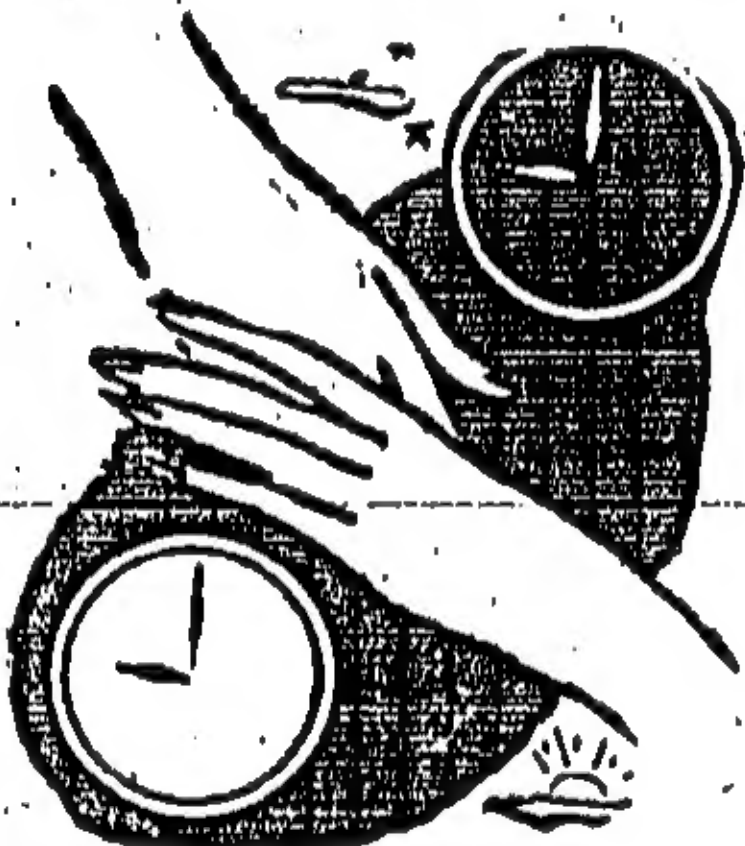


Here are two fashions that do double duty. This one is a dinner ensemble in slipper satin. The jacket can be removed to show a slim draped dinner dress with cap sleeves.

Moss crepe comes into the limelight in a two-way dress and cape from the Rosalind Gilbert collection. The short afternoon dress with corded fringe epaulettes can be transformed into a dinner gown with the black cape doubling as a ground-length skirt.

Minute Makeups

by GABRIELLE



Steady is the hand which takes the best manicure! Lay wrist flat on the table and cup fingers around a cold cream jar laid on its side. Extra support and elevation simplifies polish application. Before each stroke press brush against inside of bottle neck to remove excess polish. Use two coats for longer wear and allow ample drying time between each coat. The best time for a manicure is just before retiring. You're less likely to mar the new polish.

LETTER FROM LONDON.

Bigger And Healthier Babies Being Born

BY JOHN SHIPTON

Britain's bonny babies, more grand work by the miners, a long term rebuilding plan for the City of London, the brilliant success of the British Industries Fair and a glorious spell of summer weather have thrown the pessimists and dismal Jimmies well out of their stride, and a new spirit of optimism seems to be abroad in these sunny days.

It was no surprise to me to learn that Britain's postwar babies were bigger and better than ever, for I have first-hand knowledge that mothers and their children are "nursed" by a benevolent Ministry of Health on a scale which cannot be approached by any other country in the world.

For example, each expectant mother is granted an extra egg on the ration allocation, there are extra half rations of meat weekly, vitamin tablets and an extra pint of milk. After baby's birth, fruit juice, vitamin tablets, and three extra eggs per week from six months to two years of age are available.

In addition, there are child welfare centres in every community, with medical advice and sunray treatment provided free, if necessary. This is the main reason why the Ministry of Health's latest report makes such invigorating reading. The main facts of it are that fewer children between the ages of one and 14 died from disease than ever before in Britain's history, and fewer than two mothers in every thousand died in childbirth. The death rate was lower than 1939, in which year, according to the report, there were decreases then considered "almost phenomenal."

The improvement in the growth rate, too, suggests that the children are of better physique than those of 1940 or before the war. This certainly speaks well for our much criticised rationing scheme, and I must point out that every schoolchild is provided with a bottle of milk a day free.

Of course, every credit must be given to modern parents. A case of child neglect is so rare now that if a case is discovered it usually makes front page news.

One fact stands out in this most encouraging report—that every baby born in Britain has advantages unknown to previous generations and every child has a brighter prospect of a long and healthy life than a decade ago.

Miners Increase Output

Although they have won their battle for the five-day week, the miners know that Britain's future prosperity depends on them. Their increased output has been well maintained, and for the second week

FAR EAST FILM TASTES DIFFERENT

That the American motion picture industry is evincing increased interest in deciding upon the type of entertainment best suited for the Far East is indicated by a report from New York quoting the comments made to the press there by Mr. Leon Britton, Far Eastern chief of RKO-Radio Pictures.

Mr. Britton has just arrived in New York after visiting Amsterdam, Paris and London.

He said that films which draw big audiences in London and New York do not necessarily repeat this success in the Far East. In China, for instance, a Tarzan picture does better business than many a classic. On the other hand, a Walt Disney picture is certain of box office success. The Chinese as a rule prefer more action and less talk, said Mr. Britton.

Of the number of theatres in Far Eastern territories within Mr. Britton's orbit of operations, India leads with 1,957, with Japan rating second with 1,500. There are 250 cinemas in the Philippine Islands, 275 in China, 160 in Indonesia, 100 in Siam and the same number in Malaya and Indo-China.

Theatres Destroyed

Practically no new theatres were built during the war period, taking the world as a whole, whereas thousands of theatres in the battle zones were destroyed. At least 25,000 new theatres are required to take care of the expanding world film audience, it is estimated.

The total number of theatres in the world is estimated at 75,000, with an estimated seating capacity of 45,000,000. The estimated number of theatres is 2,000,000,000.

The number of people engaged in the motion picture business is not less than 1,000,000, with 80 percent engaged in exhibition and 20 percent in distribution.

of the five-day working their output was more than 4,000,000 tons—higher than for the last six-day week.

The miners, it is agreed, are justifying the five-day week, as is shown by their continuous work—absenteeism being lower by half compared with the average for March—and it is obvious the coal cutters now have a new inspiration. It seems at long last that the miners are a contented band of workers and the nationalisation of the mines, one of the first steps of the Labour Government, appears an undoubted success.

Consumers, too, are playing their part well, for as I write nearly half the target of six weeks' winter stocks has already been achieved. Although it is impossible to estimate how much coal has been saved since the ban on domestic fuel consumption was enforced on May 5, it is understood to have led to a considerable saving, helped more than a little by the mild weather we have been experiencing since the end of April.

Reconstruction of City

It is some months since I gave you the news of the new City of London reconstruction plan as outlined by Dr. Charles Holden and Professor W. G. Halford. Now the scheme for a new city from the ashes of the old, freed mainly by traffic chaos and Luftwaffe bombs, has been placed before the City fathers and has met with general approval.

Among their proposals is a traffic roundabout in place of the present Mansion House, with the building of a new Mansion House in the reconstructed Guildhall.

The new reconstruction plan is divided into a long term scheme to cover the next 30 years, with a ten-year programme for "immediate action." The latter part would provide for five "through carriageways" as the main arterial roads taking traffic through the city.

Provision is made in rebuilding the city for an adequate supply of daylight to all new buildings and a system of district heating—for central heating and domestic hot water—is proposed for all premises in rebuilt areas. This is one reason, in my opinion, why the Bankside power station plan should go through without further opposition or wrangling. After all, new power stations will eventually be needed in the Thames district and it is about time the Bankside business was settled.

The Press seem to be unanimous now, after an initial bailing of Mr. Silkin, that the Bankside scheme is good, and that it will not detract from the beauty of St. Paul's. As has been wisely pointed out, the Cathedral on one side of the river symbolises spiritual force, the power station on the other side represents material force.

Commando Guards For Atom Plants

Specially trained "commando guards" will keep watch over atomic energy installations in America, C. L. Edwards, director of the U.S. civil service of the region, said he had been advised from Washington to recruit guards who will go through a year of rigorous commando training. Recruiting is starting immediately in the Colorado region for several hundred security inspectors to replace soldiers now guarding the atomic installations at Los Alamos, New Mexico and other western properties.

The army, Edwards said, has been unable to provide sufficient troops and the Atomic Energy Commission believes a continuous force can be maintained with civilians. Associated Press.

London Man To Plan CHINA'S INSURANCE

One of Britain's insurance "wizards"—57-year-old Tom Newman, secretary of the Hearts of Oak Benefit Society—has been chosen for the job of planning the biggest "cradle-to-grave" insurance scheme in history. It is the Chinese Government's insurance plan for 400,000,000 people.

Mr. Newman, a Londoner—he lives in Burcote-road, Wandsworth—has been appointed national insurance adviser to the Chinese Ministry of Social Affairs. His work starts next month, when he meets Chinese experts for the first full-dress conference on the big plan.

He told a reporter: "It will be a gigantic task—and an honorary one. I shall eventually have to make a trip to China to get a first-hand picture of the people and their needs; the idea is to prepare an all-round insurance plan—not unlike Britain's—which can go into operation as soon as war-torn China's social and economic condition permits."

"There will be a health scheme, with sickness, disablement, maternity and death benefits; injury and accident scheme, old age pensions; and unemployment benefits. That's a rough outline, but there are hundreds of questions to ask before I can get to work."

Mr. Newman has never been to China, knows little of the country and nothing of the language. "But one thing is certain," he said, "There will be no complicated system of stamps and cards in a country where thousands of families live 500 miles or more from the nearest post office."

The Chinese Government intend to administer the plan through local friendly societies, with a central council to supervise.

In 1920 Mr. Newman worked out, single-handed, the life of Man's national insurance scheme. He is a barrister, a London J.P., a member of the Government Committee on Britain's own insurance scheme, and has been with the million-member Hearts of Oak Society for more than 30 years.



America's Tungsten Shortage

As the world's principal supplier of tungsten ore, China can easily recapture the United States market which is the greatest industrial user of the product, says a Central News message from New York.

This comment was further substantiated by a current report that American industries are facing an acute shortage of tungsten because of the United States Government's stockpiling policy and because of inadequate imports from producing countries. As a result, the shortage has been reflected in the sharply advancing price of tungsten ore—from US\$23 per 20 pound unit to US\$32 or an increase of 30 percent during the last six months.

Before the war, China, Burma, and Malaya furnished about 65 percent of the world's tungsten requirements. Since then, tungsten production has been mostly concentrated in the United States and Latin American countries, such as Bolivia, Brazil and Mexico.

This was because China's tungsten output was seriously hampered by the war and continued disrupted transportation facilities. As production costs soared, and faced with the American protective tariff wall, many Chinese tungsten miners found it unprofitable to mine ore for export.

Important Material

Because of tungsten's characteristics for heat resistance and acid proofing, it has become an important metal both in time of peace and war. Industrially, tungsten is being used for high speed tool steel, lamp filaments and various chemicals. Militarily, tungsten is used for making armour and armour-piercing shells, and is considered as a critical metal in military circles.

From authoritative sources, Central News learned that the United States has a great stockpile of tungsten ore and metal on hand. But this stockpile, which is at present under the control of the Army and Navy Munitions Board, is in reserve for emergency use. The United States Government will continue stockpiling this critical material for the next five years. That being the case, the Board refuses to release any of its stockpile for commercial use.

According to the tungsten trade estimates, the United States has consumed nearly 2,500,000 pounds since the first quarters of this year. At present there is less than four months' supply available in the American market. Consequently, the increase in American industrial use of tungsten has left a wide gap between the supply and demand of this material.

Tungsten users are of the opinion that if China's tungsten ore output can be augmented with new technique and sold at the world price level, it might be one of the principal resources to obtain United States dollar exchange.

SHOWING TO-DAY **WINGS** At 2.30, 5.10, 7.15 & 9.15 p.m. AIR-CONDITIONED



BIG SMILE!
THEY JUST MADE A BIG PICTURE

Robert Montgomery plays "Brick", in love with a girl... John Wayne is "Rusty", in love with a girl... and Donna Reed is "Sandy", sweetheart of the PT fleet

M-G-M presents
THEY WERE EXPENDABLE
STARRING ROBERT MONTGOMERY JOHN WAYNE
with DONNA REED
JACK HOLTS • WARD BOND • A JOHN FORD PRODUCTION
Based on the Book by William L. White • Screen Play by FRANK WEAD, Comed. U.S.A. (Rat.) • Associate Producer Cliff Reid
Picture of the Year
Directed by JOHN FORD, Captain U. S. N. R.

QUEEN'S & ALHAMBRA

DAILY AT 2.30, 5.15, 7.15 & 9.15 P.M. DAILY AT 2.30, 5.20, 7.20 & 9.20 P.M. SIMULTANEOUSLY

—SHOWING TO-DAY—



BEST SOUND COMFORTABLE SEATS SHOWING TO-DAY — At 2.30, 5.15, 7.15 & 9.15 p.m.

John MILLS • Valeria HOBSON in

"GREAT EXPECTATIONS"

A CINEGUILD PRODUCTION — RELEASED BY EAGLE-LION

NEXT CHANGE

Tyrone POWER • Betty GRABLE in

"A YANK AT THE R.A.F."

HONGKONG WAR MEMORIAL FUND

The subscription list is now open. Please send your contribution to

MESSRS. LOWE, BINGHAM & MATTHEWS.

Hon. Treasurers, Mercantile Bank Building

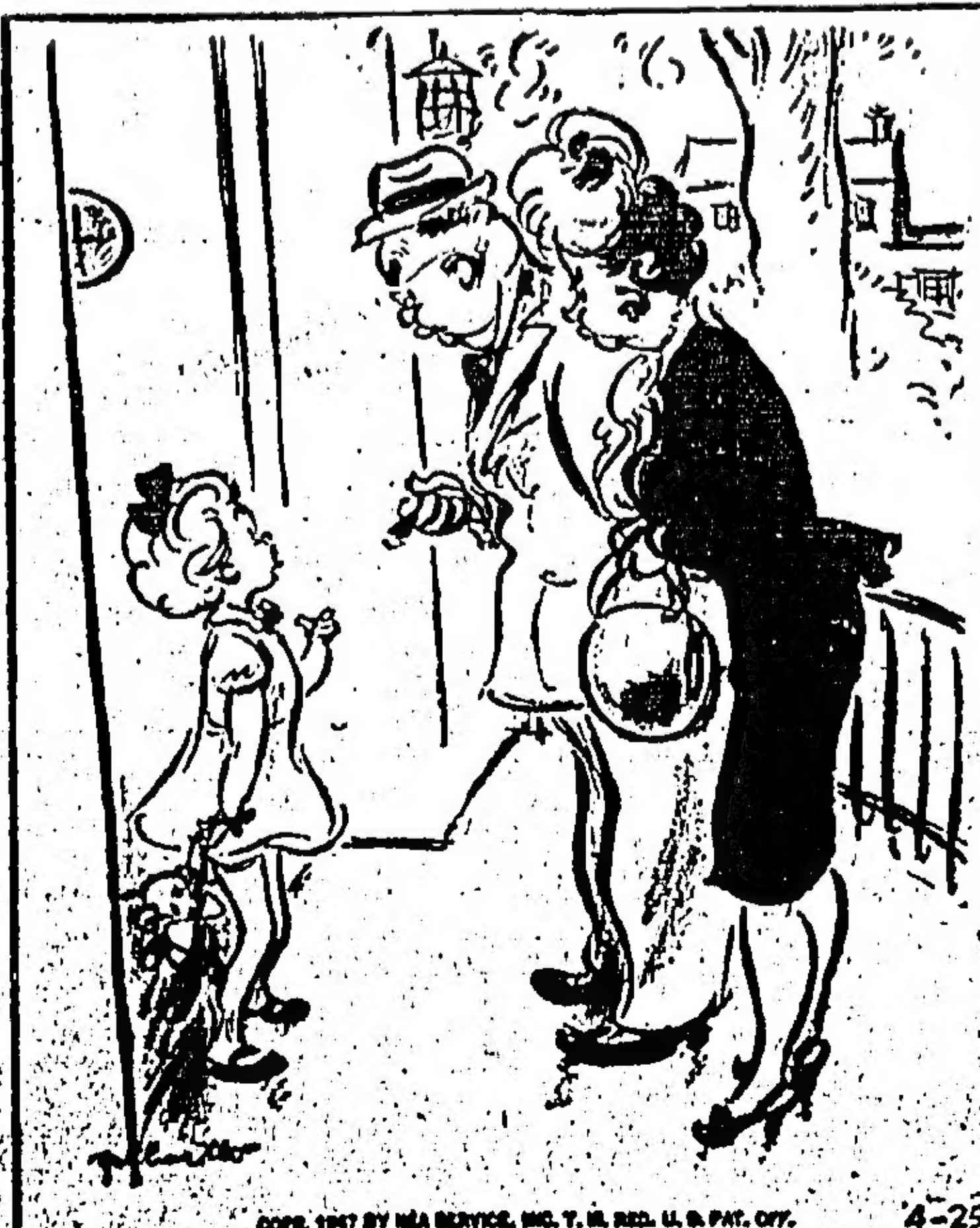
Cheques should be payable to "The Hong Kong War Memorial Fund" and should be crossed.

For the purpose of acknowledgment, all subscribers who have Chinese names are requested to give these names in Chinese characters as well as in English.

PLEASE GIVE GENEROUSLY.

SIDE GLANCES

By Galbraith



4-25

Rupert and the Young Imp—1



Returning from school one morning Rupert finds his father gazing quietly up at his largest apple tree. "What are you looking at, daddy?" he calls. "Don't you see that fine lot of blossoms there?" replies Mr. Bear. "I'm wondering what sort of a crop we shall have. Then he pauses and looks at Rupert. "There's a motor-borne sounding out in the lane," he says. "For your school down, Rupert, and see who it is. It may be some one who is winding up. And the tree is quickly shaken. And the apples are quickly shaken."

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'Most Dangerous Man In Europe' On Trial For Killing Americans

Munich, June 24. The scar-faced SS colonel, Otto Skorzeny, the "most dangerous man in Europe," was charged at the Dachau military government court today with killing and torturing surrendered American soldiers and using their uniforms for disguise during the war.

NO ACTION AGAINST KIM KOO

Seoul, June 24. While several extreme Left newspapers this morning queried, "How could extreme Rightists hold a demonstration when Executive Ordinance No. 3 does not allow even indoor meetings?" high American authorities revealed they were not prepared yet to take action against Kim Koo yesterday's anti-trusteeship demonstration because of "lack of sufficient evidence."

Although the authorities admitted that Koo's voice over a loudspeaker in Chongju public square began the demonstration and the petition to the Joint Commission was signed by Koo, an authoritative army official told the press there was still no evidence definitely linking the former President of the Korean Provisional Government in Chungking with the disturbances.

However, Maj-Gen Albert Brown this morning told the press that yesterday's incident "raised the question whether Kim Koo is capable of governing Korea." He said three mob spokesmen, yesterday informed him they "represented the leadership of Dr Syngman Rhee and Mr Kim Koo, which would continue demonstrations against trusteeship until death and would murder various individuals if trusteeship is forced on them."

He said the spokesmen added the demonstrations would be peaceful and would not interfere with the work of the Joint Commission.

Several Months To Live

Gen Brown added he told the representatives that since it would be "several months" before the definition of trusteeship could be reached, they "would have this period of grace in which to live before committing suicide." Gen Brown also revealed that Col-Gen Terenty Shitikov "informally protested" to the United States authorities concerning three separate incidents yesterday in which Russians were "subjected to pelting by dirt and stones while in transit between the Soviet Consulate and the U.S. Palace."

Gen Shitikov further protested that during one incident the Korean police "took no preventive measures but merely stood around and laughed." Gen Shitikov said he regarded the incidents as "provocation, and a protest against the actions of riotous reactionaries and reactionary terrorists."

Gen Brown said he assured the Soviet delegation that "proper steps would be taken immediately," and conveyed his regrets.—United Press.

BRITISH MILK RATION CUT

London, June 24. The Food Minister, John Strachey, announced today that the British candy ration will be increased effective August 17 from four to five ounces weekly, but their milk ration will be cut from three pints to two and a half weekly effective June 29. The increase in the candy ration for eight weeks will make up for the cuts imposed during the fuel crisis last winter.

The milk ration cut is seasonal.—United Press.

AT LAST! LIP COLOR THAT TAKES TO YOUR LIPS WITH THE IDEA OF STAYING



PRICE \$5.50

Obtainable At All Better Stores

Princess Pat

Arrested with Skorzeny were five of his special duty SS troops. The trial will open on July 29.

Skorzeny was the principal figure in "Operation Greif" which involved the infiltration of Germans disguised as Americans behind Allied lines for spying and sabotage.

One of the attempts charged to Skorzeny personally allegedly was the assassination of General Dwight Eisenhower at his Supreme Headquarters in Paris.

The chief prosecutor, Col. Alfred Rosenfeld, today called the six-foot Skorzeny the "most dangerous man in Europe today."

Asked why, Rosenfeld said: "Because there are many of his men outside waiting for him. There is even rumour that they have already organised underground. If he really wanted to he could probably get out. His chauffeur escaped from work detailed here a few weeks ago."

Solitary Confinement
In solitary confinement at Dachau, Skorzeny is checked every three minutes day and night by prison guards. While undergoing venereal disease treatment in the prison hospital recently, Dachau officials said, he had only one or two special guards 24 hours a day.

He kidnapped Mussolini from the Allies in the Gran Casco mountains of Italy in September 1944, and he is said to have captured Hungary's Admiral Nikolaus Horthy in order to thwart a pact between Hungary and Russia.

Today's charges involve his 150th Panzer Brigade of "American speaking" Germans who posed as GIs and infiltrated into the American lines to "disrupt retreat" during the Germans' Ardennes offensive in December 1944.

During the proceedings, Skorzeny thanked the prosecution staff and heartily greeted his only surviving battalion commander, Walter Scherf, whom he had not seen since January 1945. The sharp-nosed Scherf was captured in the British zone of Germany only a few weeks ago.

The eight charged with Skorzeny were SS officers Scherf, Hans Brunn, Wilhelm Maue and Arndt de Bruin, and naval officers Dennis Muntz, Gunther Fitze, Ralph Belstedt and pink-faced William Kocherscheidt, whom Rosenfeld called the "bad boy" among the defendants.

Asked specifically if he had organised an attempt to kidnap Gen. Eisenhower in December 1944 when Rosenfeld was Eisenhower's security commander, Skorzeny said today: "That's only a rumour. You can be sure that if any attempt had been made it would have succeeded."

When he kidnapped Mussolini, Skorzeny said, "Mussolini embraced me and said, 'Hitler was my friend and I knew he would rescue me.'"

Skorzeny was captured at Annenberg, Austria, near Salzburg on May 14, 1945. Dachau officials said he escaped once but has not tried to escape since he has been at Dachau.

One of the legends about him is the tale of his enlistment in the SS. He was said to have been a successful thief in Berlin. Skorzeny turned himself in to Heinrich Himmler when the SS chief publicly offered immunity to the man who had made off with his wife's jewels. When Skorzeny showed up Himmler said: "Any man who could break into that burglar-proof vault of mine to steal those jewels I can use."—United Press.

ECAFE Through First Round

Shanghai, June 25. Delegates to the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East in effect concluded their series of sessions yesterday. The only point remaining to be discussed was the date for the next plenary meeting it may be set today.

The Commission finally agreed to initiate collection of information on economic reconstruction of Asia and the Far East. The task was delegated to the Secretariat over strong Russian opposition.

The meeting was confused by numerous amendments to a sub-committee's draft resolution on the work to be done by the Commission. India's R. K. Nehru remarked that the Commission was "groping in the dark."

Monnet Davis, United States delegate, charged the Soviet Union with bringing in "undesirable ultra-nationalism" in thrusting national representation on field teams.

Russia's Alexander Stesenko objected that this was an "unfounded accusation."—Associated Press.

RICH HARVEST

Moscow, June 24. Bountiful crops are being reaped in the Kazakhstan Republic in the Ukraine, where the harvest is in full swing, the Soviet newspaper Pravda reported today.—Reuter.

THE PARKERS



Monetary Fund On Gold Deals

Washington, June 24. The International Monetary Fund—one of the two Bretton Woods institutions—has requested all its member countries to take prompt action to stop transactions in gold at prices above monetary parity, it was confirmed here today.

The Fund issued the following statement: The International Monetary Fund has given consideration to the international gold transactions at prices substantially above the monetary parity which have been taking place in various areas of the world. Because of the importance of this matter the Fund has prepared this statement of its views.

A primary purpose of the Fund is world exchange stability, and it is the considered opinion of the Fund that exchange stability may be undermined by continued and increasing external purchases and sales of gold at prices which directly or indirectly produce exchange transactions at depreciated rates.

From information at its disposal, the Fund believes that unless discouraged this practice is likely to become extensive, which would fundamentally disturb the exchange relationships among the members of the Fund. Moreover, these transactions involve a loss to monetary reserves, since much of the gold goes into private hands rather than into central holdings.

Through Non-Member States

For these reasons, the Fund strongly deprecates international transactions in gold at premium prices and recommends that all of its members take effective action to prevent such transactions in gold with other countries or with the nationals of other countries.

It is realized that some of these transactions are being conducted by or through non-member countries or their nationals. The Fund recommends that members make any representations which, in their judgment, are warranted by the circumstances, to the governments of non-member countries to join with them in eliminating this source of exchange instability.

The Fund has not overlooked the problems arising in connection with domestic transactions in gold at prices above parity. The conclusion was reached that the Fund would not object at this time to such transactions unless they have the effect of establishing new rates of exchange or undermining existing rates of other members, or unless they result in a significant weakening of the international financial position of a member might affect its utilization of the Fund's resources.

The Fund has requested its members to take such action as is possible to put into effect the recommendations contained in this statement.—Reuter.

31,000 U.S. Miners Not At Work

Washington, June 23. At least 50 mines in five coal-producing states have been closed by sporadic walk-outs since the Senate invalidated President Harry Truman's veto on Monday.

Some 31,000 miners are off the job for reasons not explained by Union officials.—Associated Press.

New York, June 24. The Columbia University Board of Trustees today announced that the Chief of Staff, General Eisenhower, had been elected President. The University is one of the world's largest and wealthiest institutions of higher learning.

ANOTHER MYSTERIOUS HOSPITAL DEATH

Macon, France, June 23. A new mysterious death in the hospital of Macon, where French police have been investigating reports of alleged wholesale poisoning of patients, was announced today by the hospital's chief surgeon, Dr Raymond Denis.

The case brought the list of suspicious deaths in the model hospital to 18 in the past three years. All the victims have been women who had undergone gynaecological or abdominal surgery.

Dr Denis did not reveal the name of the latest victim, but said she was a young woman upon whom he himself had operated for a tumour last week in the hospital's clinic. She appeared to be recovering normally, then suddenly developed a swollen face and blackened tongue, which were also the symptoms in the other alleged poisonings.

Although the death occurred last week, it was not made public until today, after Dr Denis had called in three other doctors and the local coroner's physician, all of whom confirmed his suspicions that death had not been normal.

The Denis revelation was expected to spur the renowned Surete Nationale to renewed efforts to solve the mystery of the "Hospital of Death."

Since they ended an unpredictable 24-hour grilling of Anne Marie Demussy, chief nurse at the hospital for the past 10 years, the officers have announced nothing new and said only their investigation was continuing. Newspaper reports have indicated, however, that the police are preparing to drop the mystery as insoluble.—United Press.

Joe Won't Broadcast With The Other Four

Lake Success, June 24. Generalissimo Stalin has declined without comment the invitation to join with the other four of the Big Five leaders in the United Nations anniversary broadcast on June 26.

The United Nations Radio, in conjunction with national broadcasting stations, has planned a half-hour programme with messages from President Truman (United States), Mr Clement Attlee (Great Britain), M. Paul Ramadier (France), and Marshal Chiang Kai-shek (China), to mark the second anniversary of the signing of the United Nations Charter.

M. Paul Henri Spaak (Belgium) and Dr Trygve Lie (United Nations Secretary General) will also broadcast.—Reuter.

PROTEST OVER PRESS INQUIRY PROCEDURE

London, June 24. A protest was made in the House of Commons today against the decision of the Royal Commission, which is to inquire into the best method of ensuring the freedom of the British press, to take evidence in private.

Court-Martial Findings To Be Publicised

London, June 24.

The findings and sentence of a British court-martial will in future be announced forthwith in open court after they have been determined.

This was one of the recommendations—accepted by the Government—made by the Lewis Committee of inquiry into British court-martial procedure, which was set up after the court-martial of certain British troops in Malaya for mutiny in May last year.

The recommendations were announced in the House of Commons today by the War Minister, Mr John Bellerenger. Some have been accepted and others are "under active consideration."

Those accepted—they will be put into effect forthwith—are the following: "The Judge Advocate should cease to retire with the court when it is considering its findings. For the present there should be no change in the practice whereby he retires with the court for consideration of sentence."

"Findings and sentence should be announced by the court-martial forthwith in open court after they have been determined. A copy of the charge sheet should be supplied confidentially to all members of the court-martial shortly in advance of a trial."

OTHER RECOMMENDATIONS

Those under active consideration by the Government, which Mr Bellerenger said were important are:

(a) The Judge Advocate General should be appointed in future on the recommendation of and should be responsible to the Lord Chancellor, though the responsibility for acting or not acting on the Judge Advocate General's advice in any particular case should remain with the Secretary of State concerned.

(b) The Judge Advocate General's department should as soon as possible be reconstituted so as to separate the functions of pre-trial

advice and of prosecution from functions of a judicial character. The former functions should cease to be a responsibility of the Judge Advocate General and should be transferred to the Secretaries in the departments of the Secretaries of War and Air. The same should be done in the department of the Judge Advocate General for India.

Mr. Thomas Driberg, Labour member and journalist, disagreed with those who thought the Commission's decision repugnant and referred to the "danger of subtle forms of victimisation."—Reuter.

Another Conservative, Mr. Anthony Monlowe, said that the statement by the Commission that it did not propose to publish the oral evidence because that would enable witnesses to talk more freely had never been accepted in a court of law for hearing evidence in camera.

He asked why those who made certain allegations against the press should not come out into the open and substantiate them in public.

The Prime Minister, Mr. Clement Attlee, replied that when the Commission was appointed, it was made perfectly clear that it would settle its own procedure. It was not a court of law. The Commission was set up to inquire into the best method of ensuring the freedom of the press.

The Chairman of the Commission had informed him that it had not closed its mind to the possibility of publishing some of the evidence taken orally in private. It had not been able to come to a final decision on this at the present stage. Written memoranda requested from particular witnesses would be published.

Mr. Thomas Driberg, Labour member and journalist, disagreed with those who thought the Commission's decision repugnant and referred to the "danger of subtle forms of victimisation."—Reuter.

The former functions should cease to be a responsibility of the Judge Advocate General and should be transferred to the Secretaries in the departments of the Secretaries of War and Air. The same should be done in the department of the Judge Advocate General for India.

"The Committee recognizes that there may be substantial reasons preventing the immediate adoption of the above recommendations but suggest their approval forthwith in principle, so that the preparatory work which would be necessary to put them into effect may so far as possible be undertaken without delay."—Reuter.

Newsmen Boycotted By Arabs

Jerusalem, June 24. The Arab boycott of the United Nations Committee on Palestine spread to the press today when Arab leaders in Jaffa informed UNSCOP its delegates would not be received if accompanied by newsmen.

Unscop asked 23 reporters and cameramen not to follow it to the Committee, but its delegates have in most cases been hospitably received by Arab civil and industrial leaders.

Action against newsmen started yesterday when it was announced that Jewish newsmen would not be allowed to accompany Unscop into Arab areas.

When the Commission inspected the Golden Spindle cotton mills at Ramleh, delegates were greeted in a friendly manner by the Arab manager, but when the Arabs heard newsmen were present they ordered the plant gates shut.

Unscop finally inspected the plant with newsmen waiting in cars outside.—United Press.

More Potatoes In Offing

London, June 24. Queuing British housewives can look forward to an improvement in the potato situation by next week-end, though the critical shortage will not be overcome for another two weeks, one of London's largest potato merchants said today.

"Nobody is to be blamed for the shortage. The weather is responsible," he added.—Reuter.

OUTWARD MAILS

Unless otherwise stated, Registered Articles and Parcel Posts close 30 minutes earlier than the time stated below:—

Wednesday, June 25
Canton (train) 1.30 p.m.
Sankar, Sabul, Australia and New Zealand via Sydney (Sea) 2 p.m.
Shanghai (Sea) 3 p.m.
Ordinary letters and cards only for Japan (Sea) 3 p.m.
U.S.A., Central & South America & Canada via San Francisco (No Parcels for Canada) (Sea) 3 p.m.
Kongkong, Macao, Tientsin & Shikhi (Sea) 4 p.m.
Canton (train) 5 p.m.
Bangkok, Hongkong, Calcutta, Karachi, Bara, Cairo, Johannesburg, Augusta, Marseilles and London (Air) 5.30 p.m.
Manila P. I. only (Air) 5.30 p.m.
Amoy, Shanghai, Nanking, Hankow, Tientsin and Peking, Canton, Luchow and Kuning (Air) 5.30 p.m.
Thursday, June 26
Saloon, Swatow and Bangkok (Sea) 10 a.m.
Canton (train) 1.30 p.m.
Sankar, Sabul, N. B. (Sea) 2 p.m.
Keelung (Formosa) (Sea) 3 p.m.
Strait Settlements, Sourabaya & Macassar (Sea) 3 p.m.
Bangkok, Singapore, Batavia, Colombo, Sydney and Auckland (Air) 3.30 p.m.
Swatow, Amoy, Canton, Kowloon and Shanghai (Air) 3.30 p.m.
Canton (Sea) 6 p.m.
Friday, June 27
Hainan (Sea) 10 a.m.
Swatow, Foochow, Shanghai (Sea) 2 p.m.
Sankar, Sabul, N. B. (Sea) 2 p.m.
Bara, Cairo, Johannesburg, Augusta, Marseilles and London (Air) 3.30 p.m.

TO-DAY'S BROADCAST

ZBW Hongkong broadcasting on a frequency of 845 kilocycles from 12.30 to 2 p.m., and 6 to 11 p.m., and also on 925 kilocycles in the 31 metre band from 12.30 to 1.15, 7.30 to 8.30 and 9.15 to 11 p.m.
H.K.T.
6. Studio; Children's Half-Hour; 6.30, 10.15, Variety; 7. Studio; R.M. Dance Band from H.M.B. "Gambles" by kind permission of Captain Baker-Cresswell; 7.30, A. Spanish Programme; 7.55, H.B.C. Transcription Service; "Why Believe in God can help you," A Talk by His Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury; 8. London Relay: World News; 9.10, London Relay: Home News from Britain; 9.15, London Relay: "I Bring you Music"—Classical Record Programme, arranged and presented by Lynn Fraser; 9.15, H.B.C. Transcription Service; "The Brains Trust"; Session 4; 10. London Relay: News; 10.15, Weather Report; 10.15, Interlude; 10.15, Prokofiev Concerto No. 3 in C Major, Op. 28, London Symphony Orchestra; 10.40, "Twilight Melodies"; 11. Close Down.

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From and including Mondays to Fridays, copy for the following day must be submitted not later than 4 p.m.

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H.K. TELEGRAPH.

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